

musicians and privates, belonging to the regiments raised under an act entitled "an act to provide for raising six special regiments for immediate service for protecting and defending the constitution and union," approved April 26, 1861, also the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the regiments of cavalry raised or being raised under Col. L. B. Platt, and those belonging to the company of sharpshooters raised in this state, and all other troops raised under the authority of the government of this state, and now in the service of the United States, in addition to the compensation provided for by the Congress of the United States, shall receive from the treasury of this state seven dollars per month each, for the term of their enlistment in the service of this state and of the United States, or until sooner discharged. Provided that this act shall not be construed to entitle any person to more than seven dollars per month from this state. Provided, further, that this act shall not be construed to apply to the compensation of any commissioned officer.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Nov. 22, 1861.

No. 68.—An Act relating to the pay of the Vermont Cavalry Regiment.

It is hereby enacted, That:

Sec. 1. The soldiers enlisted in, or to be enlisted in the cavalry regiment now raising in this state under the authority of the government of the United States, by Col. L. B. Platt, shall be entitled to the same pay and privileges provided for other soldiers by the act entitled "an act to provide for raising six special regiments for protecting and defending the constitution and union," approved April 26, 1861, subject to the provisions of law relating thereto, and their families shall be entitled to the same benefits and support as the families of other soldiers are now entitled to by law.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved October 29, 1861.

No. 69.—An Act for the aid of the Vermont volunteers in transmitting portions of their pay to their families and assignees.

It is hereby enacted, That:

Sec. 1. The treasurer of the state is hereby authorized and required to act as depository and distributor of the funds which the Vermont volunteers, serving the United States, may desire to send into the state, under the allotment system adopted by the government of the United States, by general orders, numbered eighty-one of the war department, dated September 19, A. D. 1861, or under such modification thereof, as may be lawfully made.

Sec. 2. There shall be paid to such depository of such funds, interest thereon, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, upon all such deposits as shall remain in the treasury for the period of six months or longer.

Sec. 3. The governor is hereby authorized and directed to take proper measures to cause immediate information to be given to the volunteers aforesaid, of the existence and operation of said allotment system, and of the provisions of this act, and to invite said volunteers to avail themselves of its benefits.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Nov. 20, 1861.

No. 70.—An Act relating to clothing supplied by this state to the soldiers.

It is hereby enacted, That:

Sec. 1. The governor is hereby directed to arrange with the government of the United States for, and obtain payment to, this state of the first value of any clothing that has been or may be furnished by this state to the Vermont militia or volunteers, which are or may hereafter be in the service of the United States, for the clothing of soldiers in its service or otherwise.

Sec. 2. If any such soldier shall obtain the allowances aforesaid, or its equivalent, without any abatement or drawback, for such clothing as shall have been so supplied or furnished to him by this state, the first value of such clothing shall be deducted and retained from the pay allowed by this state to such soldier.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the governor to procure and furnish to the treasurer of the state, from time to time, complete rolls of the soldiers who obtain such allowances of clothing, or its equivalent, with the value of such clothing or the amount received in money, and the treasurer shall make the deduction specified in the second section of this act.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Nov. 21, 1861.

No. 71.—An Act relating to supplies for the Vermont troops.

It is hereby enacted, That:

Sec. 1. The quartermaster general of the state is hereby authorized to forward to the Vermont troops, in the field, such articles of clothing, hospital, and medical stores as shall be gratuitously forwarded to him for that purpose, at such place as he shall designate for that purpose, in this state, but rations or commissary stores of any kind shall not be included in the provisions of this bill.

Sec. 2. The quartermaster general is hereby instructed to furnish to one or more newspapers in this state for gratuitous publication a monthly statement of the number and kind of articles contributed from what town the same have been received and to what regiments and companies said articles have been distributed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved November 20, 1861.

No. 72.—An Act in relation to supplies for volunteers.

It is hereby enacted, That:

Sec. 1. The governor is hereby authorized and required to supply the volunteers from this state, that are now or hereafter may be in the service of the United States, from time to time as the circumstances may require, with clothing, tents, camp equipage, arms, equipments, provisions, medicines, and all articles required in the medical department, that shall be furnished to them by the United States under the existing laws, and the rules and regulations of the war department in relation thereto, when the war department shall refuse or neglect, for an unreasonable length of time, in the opinion of the governor, or shall be unable to furnish them, and may draw his warrants therefor on the treasurer of the state, in favor of such person or persons as may be designated by him. Provided that such clothing, tents, camp equipage, arms, equipments, provisions, medicines, and all articles shall be furnished under and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the war department.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved November 21, 1861.

No. 73.—An Act to prevent the running of the statute of limitations on debts due to volunteers in the service of the United States.

It is hereby enacted, That:

Sec. 1. In all cases where a citizen of this state has volunteered or enlisted, under the laws of the state, or by consent of the governor thereof, into the service of the United States, or who shall hereafter so volunteer or enlist, for the purpose of subduing the present rebellion, who had, or shall have, at the time of volunteering or enlisting, any debt due from, or cause of action against, any other person, the time of his absence, in such service shall not be taken as any part of the time limited for the commencement of his action, founded on such cause of action, or for the recovery of such debt.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved November 16, 1861.

STATE OF VERMONT.
SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Montpelier, Nov. 22, 1861.

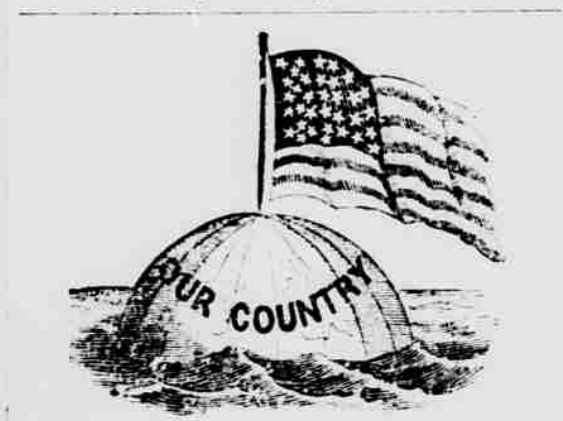
I certify that the foregoing laws, as numbered, are true copies of acts passed by the General Assembly of this State at the Annual Session, A. D. 1861.

G. W. BAILEY, Jr., Secretary of State.

THE CALEDONIAN.

BY C. M. STONE & CO.

St. Johnsbury, Friday, Dec. 13, 1861.



SQUARE YOUR ACCOUNTS

We would remind our subscribers, and all indebted to us, that an early payment of their dues is important. The amount of each of them is small, but the aggregate of these small amounts is large to us. It is a great source of convenience to have a thorough settlement of all accounts at least once a year. Some who advertise with us, and a great many who take our paper, have failed to square their account up to the first of January, 1861. As we need all our dues to enable us to discharge our obligations promptly, we call upon all to make an early settlement.

The war news is disinterestingly meagre this week. We are yet left in the dark in regard to the bombardment of Fort Pickens. We hope the official account of this engagement will soon appear; if it does not we shall believe it was not much of a fight after all.

The first battle in Tennessee seems to have resulted in a marked triumph for the Union forces. The indomitable, unconquerable Parson Brownlow, at the head of 3,000 men, met the rebels at Morristown Dec. 1, and defeated them with a perfect rout.

The government has issued instructions to Gen. McClellan in respect to fugitive slaves coming within our lines. They are to be considered hereafter as free, and under the military protection of the United States, and those who seize them as slaves are subject to arrest and imprisonment. Secretary Chase has issued a circular giving directions for the employment of negroes by our authorities. These instructions in regard to the treatment of fugitives and the using of contrabands will be received with general favor.

Some of the members of Congress go for taking the bull by the horns. Senator Hale of New Hampshire offered a resolution to abolish the supreme court—a matter of doubtful expediency, to say the least. Of course such a motion will not be entertained by Congress. The Senate has voted to inquire into the cause of the military blunders of the present war. They have a big job before them. Mr. Lovejoy proposed a resolution in the House requesting the secretary of war to revoke the order of Gen. Halleck, excluding negroes from his lines.

Joseph W. Wightman was re-elected mayor of Boston Monday, by a plurality of 1967 votes.

[Deferred from last week.]
The War—What has been and what is being done.

Let us thank God and take courage. This was the subject of an excellent discourse to which a large audience in this place listened on last Thanksgiving day, and we have thought to use the same text this week for an article in review of the war—what has been, and what is now being done.

We are aware that the North has been impatient, even petulant; but it is only because as a nation we have not comprehended the magnitude of the work which we have undertaken. The past eight months we have been transforming a peaceful people into a monster army of sturdy warriors. The American nation has accomplished in seven short months what would have taken the old powers of Europe years to have done. Our preparation is nearly accomplished, and it is a cause of deep gratitude that it is so.

Nor have these months all been spent in preparation. Maryland, the treacherous, has not been carried away by the wily arts of the leaders of C. S. A., but on the contrary, by the wholesome restraint of federal troops the Union sentiment in this state has been fostered, and we now look upon her as no longer treacherous, but loyal.

The "grand army of the Potomac," though apparently nearly idle, has done a great work and one that will tell in history. The once powerful and boasting hosts of Beauregard and Davis, said to be 200,000 strong, are wasting away, we believe, like dew before the sun. Without striking a blow, without even threatening an attack upon the coveted capital of our nation, this vast host is gradually withdrawing; and we have reason to believe that the young general of the Union forces will accomplish the end, achieve a victory, without the great sacrifice of life which a battle between these two great opposing armies would inevitably involve.

The gallant Rosecrans and his followers bid fair to drive the traitorous thief Floyd out of Western Virginia, and we may soon hope to see this section freed from invading armies.

Polk and Pillow have been kept in check in Kentucky by the column of Gen. Grant, and though the rebels have adopted the guerrilla warfare they have been beaten at their own game, and have been obliged to beat a retreat for more congenial climes.

In Tennessee the loyal citizens are striking the matter into their own hands, and taking heavy blows for the Union. The burning of bridges by the federals was a disheartening blow to the rebels; and it is thought that Jeff Davis removed his "seat of government" to Memphis as the only hope of keeping this land of the fearless Andy Johnson and Parson Brownlow under the control of the rebels.

The Vandal hordes of rebels in Missouri were being rapidly driven out of the state among other savages under the reign of Fremont—let us hope that Halleck will be at least equally efficient. The charge of Fremont's body-guard will live through all time; and it cannot be that soil consecrated by the blood of a Lyon can ever be given up to this blackest of all crimes, secession.

There are now vigorous preparations making for a forward movement down the Mississippi river. This expedition is to consist of eleven gun-boats mounting over a hundred large guns, and thirty-eight floating batteries. It is believed that a heavy and effective blow will be struck ere long in the very heart of the rebellion in the Southwest.

But above and beyond all, the blow struck by our grand armada in South Carolina is the crowning act of the campaign. It was fitting that South Carolina, that hot-bed of rebellion and secession, should feel this the heaviest blow yet given.

We have thus hastily reviewed a part of the victories of the campaign. Are they not sufficient to cause the most faint-hearted to thank God and take courage?

Good for Vermont.

In a letter from New York the present week the writer incidentally says: I met a member of Congress from New Jersey yesterday. He mentioned a conversation with President Lincoln in which he claimed that New Jersey had responded more freely than other states, and had furnished and armed her volunteers more fully and better than any others. The President, he said, admitted the claim, with the exception of Vermont, which he said had done a little better.

WALTON'S REGISTER.—This standard Register of our state has been received for 1862. The present is the XLIVth number. It is an indispensable little book to the public man or the private citizen who would keep posted in regard to his own state. Published by S. M. Walton, printed by E. P. Walton, and for sale by all the booksellers.

A Military Letter.—How to Procure a "Position."

LA CROSSE, WIS.,
Dec. 3, 1861.

To the Editor of the Caledonian:
"There's a soldier!" Such is the exclamation, in an under tone, which greets your humble correspondent's ears, from almost every pedestrian he meets "away off up here," where the sight of a soldier in blue army overcoat is a rarity. And following the exclamation is a stare of curiosity. It is a fact—Your correspondent has enlisted and finds himself inside of a soldier's uniform, but instead of being sent south where it is warm, to fight rebels, he finds himself "under orders" traveling towards the frigid zone in search of others whom he may induce to don a soldier's outfit and enlist in the regular army for three years. Well, it is one thing to enlist and another to recruit. I wonder if those about to marry feel as solemn as do some who are about to enlist; whether "joining hands" in the one case is a time as pregnant with fate as when a fellow puts his fist to the enlistment papers? However, when a fellow is once in he suddenly becomes anxious to have his fellows in the same fix. Talking with fellow soldiers shows a few of the various springs that induce a man to take up arms for his country. No. 1 feels truly patriotic; and, whole-souled, desiring no office, enlists as a private, and, though deserving, you will find as a general thing he remains as a private. No. 2 is smart, and he knows it, and has no notion of enlisting till his abilities gain him "a position." By and by some company is to be raised; the recruiting officer, anxious to get a good man on the start who can influence others, goes to this smart young man and offers him "a position" if he will pitch in and get so many men. Young man pitches in, gets his men, and his "position." No. 3 may be an influential lawyer, or some shrewd man of business, who will be satisfied with nothing less than a captaincy, and through influential friends manages to obtain the governor's ear, and induces him to give the applicant a commission to raise a company. In raising said company his wires are all drawn through aspirants for lieutenantcy and sergeantcy; so that No. 3 is sure to come out as captain. No. 4 may be some ambitious Congressman, who by the failure of his dry speeches to create glory for him, fears that he will gain to fame in civil life, and makes a strike for "military." His title of "M. C." secures him a hearing and a commission as colonel to raise a regiment. His success and election are managed in about the same way as that of No. 3. But he stops not here. After acting a short time as colonel he finds that his smattering of military matters creates within him a desire to have the magic word "Gen." prefixed to his handsome name, and forthwith he aspires to become a brigadier general. Somehow he attains it; somehow other big fools succeed in a similar manner, and the result is a Bull Run or a Leesburg massacre. No. 5 enlists that he may receive the appointment of quartermaster, and the result is, if he is successful, his pockets are lined and Uncle Sam's boys are poorly fed and clothed. Such are some of the springs that go to fill up our army, and Nos. 3, 4 and 5 fill up their own companies and regiments by promises that are rarely fulfilled.

Knowing all this, can one but feel heart-sick at such corruption in times like these? Will these fine gentlemen with shoulder-straps receive as much honor after the war, from a grateful people, as will the straightforward, patriotic private, who has done all the work? If they do, ought they? But, thank God, there are among our captains and generals some as generous, noble-hearted, and courageous men as ever wore a sword. To them will be much honor due.

This is an awful cold place. It reminds a fellow of the snapping cold nights in Vermont, where he dares not run out his tongue for fear it will suddenly be transferred into frozen meat. However, this town being on the Mississippi, the friendly bluffs shield the town from the piercing winds, but when a "sough" does come along, "Preserve our ears." More anon. M. J. S. of U. S. A.

The Excellent Influence of the President's Message.

Of the effect of the president's message in uniting all loyal men in support of the government and conciliating the people of the insurgent states, Mr. Forney says in a letter to his Philadelphia Press:

"At last the administration has announced a settled policy. However, some may differ from it, and wish that it might have been more stringent and drastic, they should at least be satisfied with it, and should stand upon the principle of conceding somewhat, in order to gather about the president such a popular support as will make him invincible against the common enemy. Surely no republican will be displeased when he sees loyal democrats in private and in public life, in the camp and in the country, hailing his message with grateful enthusiasm. What heart will not glow at the manifestations of approval that will greet it in Delaware, Maryland, Western Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri? Who will not look forward with high hope to the effect this olive branch message will have upon the misguided people of the seceded states? Boast as we may of our army and navy, exult as we please over their prowess and triumphs, nothing will do more to break the back of the rebellion than this message of Abraham Lincoln. It will go forth to every corner of the land as the signal of the determination of the executive to conduct the war with renewed and gigantic vigor. If he offers peace and pardon to all who bow before the offended majesty of the republic, he plainly tells the traitors that they shall be punished and degraded."

MUCH ABOUT NOTHING.—A new and pleasant edition of this comedy is being published and given to the public in numbers, sometimes weekly, sometimes tri-weekly and sometimes daily. The numbers may be found under the telegraphic head in the daily papers, and though they differ somewhat, the following is a good sample of the whole. "Col. Frank E. Howe left New York to-day, for Washington, with two wounded Massachusetts soldiers, who have sufficiently recovered to join their comrades; he returns to-morrow." Col. Frank E. Howe may be, and doubtless is, a very efficient officer, but why the fact should be telegraphed to the press throughout the country every time he turns round, common mortals may at least be permitted to wonder. Col. Howe's name appears in the papers twice to McClellan's once, and if the whole thing was not so obviously ridiculous, Gen. McClellan might be in danger of falling away entirely before the light of this new luminary. What Col. Howe's object is, or why he persists in this system of telegrams has worked on the good nature of the associated press, reporter, as to be spread before the public almost daily, matters little. But as there are scores of obscure people aching to be telegraphed into notoriety, wouldn't it be well to let somebody else have a chance?—Springfield Republican.

MRS. LINCOLN'S BONNET.—For the gratification of "city slickers" and others of her sex, who were delighted in particulars as to fashion or seam, we copy the following from the New York Tribune concerning the bonnet designed for Mrs. President Lincoln: "Viewed with the eyes of sense, it is simply a modish hat of shirred, white, cut velvet, having a crown composed of bouillottes of tulle, overlaid with blonde lace. Ostrich plumes of white and Magenta crimson adorn both in and outside. But its arresting feature consists of strings which were manufactured in Europe, especially for this hat. They are of broad white ribbon, ribbon, which appear at regular intervals light pink traits, which, of the president's each one is surrounded by a halo of Magenta crimson forget-me-nots; an American shield rests above him, surmounted by an eagle from whose back flows a blue pendant with the motto 'Union Forever.' This, regarding the bonnet with the eyes of imagination, it gleams upon us as an exhibit of patriotic devotion, and of self-sacrifice, and, touching to the heart, a vision of the noblest of the noblest women of the world, who, in the midst of the war, with her hands clasped in prayer, and her feet on the ground, has been the first to give to the world a new and beautiful example of womanly heroism."

THE BOOK TRADE.—Mr. George L. Dix, who has been long favorably known in connection with the publishing houses of Phillips, Sampson, & Co. and Brown & Taggard, has established himself at No. 20 Washington street, where he will do a wholesale business in books and stationery. He has secured in arrangements with the leading publishing houses of New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, by which he will be enabled to supply books at the lowest prices, and with his enterprise, business tact, intimate knowledge of the trade and extensive acquaintance, he can hardly fail to succeed. In connection with his book business he has established, under the patronage and encouragement of the trade, a monthly literary paper called the Literary Chronicle, for gratuitous distribution among booksellers and the reading public.—Boston Journal.

Mr. Dix is pleasantly known to nearly every reader of this paper, and he is a native of New England, and he numbers among the "corps editorial" a large force of warm personal friends; all of whom will wish him prosperity in his new venture.—Phonix.

There is a soldier's funeral in sight of my tent door. The soldier came from a comfortable, happy home. Two brothers, noble fellows, but too young to enlist, were his playmates. A sister older, but yet in her teens, was his kind companion in his home away in the Green Mountains. A father, brave and of his boy, and mother wept when he left to expose his young life to the dangers of bullet and disease, while she packed in his little bundle a Testament and a pair of warm stockings. He has died and eight of his companions with reversed arms are followed by what remains of him, carried by six more of his companions, to the grave dug in the hillside, three volleys are fired, the dirt is thrown in, a rough board stuck in the mound, and the lips of the boy brothers, the mother and the father turn sorrowfully when they read the simple announcement of his death. It is noble to die in the cause of your country, but broken hearts sometimes follow. It is glorious to die in battle, striving for your country, but the loved ones at home weep.—Letter in Freeman from Col. R. G. Regimont.

Mr. Walton writes to Walton's Daily Journal from Washington Dec. 1, as follows:

Last evening Rev. Wm. H. L. returned to this city from New York. He had given a very sorrowful account of the sickness of troops. About eleven hundred of the brigade are on the sick list; and in cases of malignant typhus fever there have been many deaths. The Fourth and Fifth regiments, which were hurried off without thorough preparation, and arrived at a bad time, suffer the most. Still it is a remarkable fact that even in these same companies have almost entirely escaped disease, while others have greatly suffered. Something then is due to the precaution and care of officers and men. The Second regiment which has been longest in service, I am told is comparatively well; and, moreover, that Col. Whiting is growing rapidly and strongly in the esteem of the regiment and of the brigade.

THE BOSTON JOURNAL.—We call attention to the advertisement of this excellent newspaper. The Journal has become justly popular, it now having much the largest circulation of any daily out of New England.

THE WAR.

Capt Wilkes Justified in Advance by the British Government.

The latest foreign news embraces a significant intimation of the view that will be taken by the British government of the arrest of Mason and Slidell. Rumors were afloat that the Adger had gone out with intention of forcibly taking them from the British mail steamer, even in an English port, and the Edinburgh Scotsman, a reliable journal, asserted that the law officers of England had decided that United States officials had a perfect and legal right to seize a mail steamer knowingly conveying such contrabands, even in the harbors of Great Britain. The Scotsman, however, denounces the course of the steamer James Adger as wantonly offensive. It states that on the assumption that the Adger was watching for the mail steamer, the British war steamer Phaeton was ordered to watch the American steamer, and to protect against her any vessel bearing the British flag. The communications then took place between our government and the American minister, in which the latter disclaimed any such intention as that imputed in the proceedings of the United States steamer—or rather, he disclaimed any knowledge of the matter. At the same time it was ascertained to be the opinion of the law officers of the crown, that according to the interpretation of the law, as laid down in former decisions, the relation of Britain to the American belligerents are, perhaps, such that there might have been fair legal grounds for the American cruiser seizing the mail steamer as a prize, even in British waters, if it could have been shown that she knowingly harbored the persons and property of enemies to the United States, in the shape of the delegates and their dispatches. The United States steamer has now departed; but it is supposed to be cruising off the Irish coast, for purposes similar to those which brought her to Southampton.

Skirmishes with Scouts.

Col. Leonard of the 13th Massachusetts, telegraphed to Gen. Banks, Thursday, that his men at Huncote showed and dispersed a party passing westward, too small for attack, but large enough to incite rumor. For some time past the enemy have sent out daily from Fairfax Court House, a scouting party of 1,000 or 2,000 men. It breaks up into squads of 50 or 100, who attack smaller bodies of our men. They have been very troublesome to our picket guards of late, one of whom, composed of twelve of Gen. Blenker's men, was captured the other day. Another party had better luck, on Wednesday night, Lieut. Knight, company B, 3d New Jersey, went with 55 men as far as the Orange and Alexandria railroad, where they were met by a scouting party of 100 or 150 men, who were captured the other day. Another party had better luck, on Wednesday night, Lieut. Knight, company B, 3d New Jersey, went with 55 men as far as the Orange and Alexandria railroad, where they were met by a scouting party of 100 or 150 men, who were captured the other day. Another party had better luck, on Wednesday night, Lieut. Knight, company B, 3d New Jersey, went with 55 men as far as the Orange and Alexandria railroad, where they were met by a scouting party of 100 or 150 men, who were captured the other day.

Quarrel of the Generals at Paducah.

An unfortunate collision occurred between Generals Smith and Wallace, of the federal army, at Paducah, Ky., a few days since, the circumstances of which are thus stated in a Col. letter of Nov. 28, in the St. Louis Democrat:

"On Tuesday last, a secessionist in Paducah, by the name of Woodcock, hung a secession flag out of his window as some of our troops were passing by, and hurrahed for Jeff Davis. The man had done the same thing before on several occasions, and the matter was reported to Brigadier General C. F. Smith, but he refused to interfere. This refusal of Gen. Smith caused great indignation among the troops, and doubts of his loyalty were freely expressed in Paducah. The matter having been reported to Gen. Wallace, he sent his aide-de-camp with a squad of men to order the traitorous flag to be taken in and it was refused to take it and erect the stars and stripes over his house. Woodcock knowing that Gen. Smith was a senior officer, refused to obey Gen. Wallace's order, whereupon Wallace's aide forced him to take down the rebel flag and hoisted the stars and stripes in its stead.

In the meantime Woodcock having appealed to Gen. Smith, the latter sent his aid, Lieut. Price, to order Gen. Wallace to have the stars and stripes taken down from Woodcock's house. Wallace refused to obey the order, and sent word to Smith that the flag should not be taken down while there was a live man in his brigade. Wallace's aid said that Woodcock should sleep under a loyal flag one night any way. Smith's aid replied that he did not consider that any great honor was to be gained by knocking down Smith's aid. Gen. Price sent Wallace assurances of his co-operation. As Gen. Smith had nobody but his discomfited lieutenant to enforce his order, the old flag still waves. The next day Gen. Smith issued a general order complaining of this breach of military discipline, remonstrating against like occurrences in the future, and reminding the troops that they were sent into Kentucky as protectors of the loyal states, and that moderation and forbearance should be exercised toward unarmed enemies, and that they should ever show themselves the champions of law and order.

A protracted balloon reconnaissance was made from the river opposite Gen. Hooker's headquarters on Sunday. While the balloon was up the rebel batteries fired at it with shell, and a great number of shot, and the fact, though some within less than 200 feet. As the shells exploded the occupant of the car defiantly waved the American flag.

PAINTED INTELLIGENCE.—News was received in our village last week, first of the illness, and immediately following, of the death of Francis Heywood of this town, at the camp of the Fifth Regiment, at Bladenburg. Frank was a general favorite with our people, and his death has saddened many hearts. His disease was typhoid fever, and he was confined to his bed but a few days. He was nearly 25 years of age and a son of Hon. Wm. Heywood of our town.—Cons. Republican.

I saw a man from Massachusetts who was in Virginia the other day when the pickets brought in some rebel soldiers, who hailed from Richmond. These soldiers had on new uniforms and clothes, which my informant says he is willing to swear were some of the very garments sent by the state to Richmond, to clothe the loyal prisoners now in confinement. So it seems that the willingness of the rebels to have clothes sent on, was to get garments for the backs of their own men. In keeping with the barbarism and dishonesty of all the rebel movements.—Letter from Washington.

The statement of the conviction and sentence of Col. Kerigan is utterly without truth. He has not even been tried.

The Shooting Affair at White River.

A correspondent of the Windsor Journal gives what he calls the particulars of this strange affair; but it will be seen that he gives no intimation of the cause. He says: "Quite an excitement was occasioned at White River village by the shooting affair that came off here last week. Speculation is rife in regard to the cause of the deed, and those who are best acquainted with the parties appear to be wholly at a loss to account for it, but there is probably some reason for the deed behind anything that is known at present, for it can hardly be regarded a wanton, impulsive act, like a man raising his gun and shooting at a board fence. Bundy is an able-bodied man about forty-four years of age, a blacksmith by trade, and has been a resident of the place for several years. Mason, the man who shot him, is a young unmarried man, and boarded in the family with Bundy. He has heretofore been considered an inoffensive, peacefully inclined sort of a person, and the last man thought of to attack one like a highwayman. The particulars of this tragical affair are these: Bundy's blacksmith shop is located on the south side of White River opposite the village, and it appears that about six o'clock in the evening he started out on foot with another man to cross the bridge to the place for several years. Mason, on some business, and just as he entered it, the report of a rifle was heard, when Bundy immediately exclaimed to his companion, 'My God! I am shot.' He was able, however, to walk back to his house, where medical aid was soon in attendance, when it was discovered that the ball had entered just below the shoulder blade. A large number of persons flocked to the house for the particulars of the affair, and in the height of the excitement, Mason entered the dwelling and announced himself to the mother, who, although she had no reason for it, but stated to Bundy if he recovered, he would tell him why he did it. Mason was immediately taken into custody, and carried to Woodstock jail the following day. Bundy is likely to recover."

MONEY SENT HOME.—Walton's Journal says that Mr. Poland has returned from the army, bringing between \$26,000 and \$27,000 from the 24, 34, 4th and 5th Regiments, which has been distributed among the several Banks of the State, to be drawn by the families and friends of the soldiers.

The several Regiments sent in round numbers, as follows: 2d, \$7,000; 3d, \$7,000; 4th, \$4,000; 5th, \$8,000. This must not be regarded as in any manner indicating the entire amount remitted by the several regiments, for it is known that whole companies—especially in the 2d and 4th—remitted through officers or individuals who were returning directly to their homes.

To show what companies do, when the officers take a direct personal interest in the matter, it ought to be remarked that Capt. Dudley's Company (E, the 5th Regiment) sent upwards of \$12,000, and Capt. Benton's (D), in the same regiment, sent nearly \$1,000; and this when they received but six weeks' pay—about \$19 to a man.

Samuel C. Baldwin, editor of the Lancia Democrat, drowned himself on Monday. He was publisher and editor of the Plymouth (Mass.) Rock in 1846-50, and represented the town in the general court. He was about 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and six children, comfortably provided for in regard to property. His sudden insanity and self-destruction are quite unaccountable.

A Washington correspondent writes in regard to the contributions to soldiers' comfort: "Let all remember that charity begins at home companies. When neighbor and friends are made comfortable, then give to the sanitary commissions."

Major McNett, who has been under arrest several days at Cortland, N. Y., was shot on Tuesday by Col. Green, while attempting to escape from the guard house. He was not dead Thursday evening, but there was no hopes of his recovery. No one is allowed on the ground, and the officers will not give the particulars. It is believed the principal cause for the arrest of McNett arose from his preferring charges at Albany against Col. Green.

The secession of the Southern States is improving the finances of the Post Office Department. The deficit the current year will be less by two and a half millions than last year.

Gen. Halleck makes speeches as brief and good as McClellan. At St. Louis he said: "I thank you for the compliment of this sennet. I appear before you as a stranger, and under orders from the Government. I am sent here to restore peace and quiet to your city, and to drive every hostile flag out of your State, and by your assistance I will do it."

The Louisville Journal says General Taylor sympathized strongly with that portion of the whig party that opposed the annexation of Texas, though ready, like a good soldier, to fight for it, after it was annexed. He said that "if the annexation should lead to an attempt to dissolve the Union, old Kentucky would, in his opinion, go with the North, but if perchance she should not, 'I shall,' said old Zach."

The occupation of Fairfax Court House alternately by the Federal and Confederate forces in Virginia, has caused the almost entire dismantlement of the Episcopal church at that place, so renowned for its antiquity; and the soldiers of both armies, when encamped there, spent much time in converting the wood work of the sacred edifice into souvenirs for themselves and friends. The church at Fairfax Court House was built by Lord Fairfax, and the pulpit and altar were constructed in England. In this church, and at this altar, George Washington was married.

R. H. Eddy, Esq., Boston, Solicitor of Patents.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Eddy has returned from Europe, and to the practice of his profession. There are few instances of more distinguished success in this country, than has attended the efforts of Mr. Eddy in this very difficult and complex department of business, and we take great pleasure in recording the fact, that as a patent attorney, he stands prominent. The essential qualities required are: strict integrity and honor, strong powers of analysis, and quick perception, familiar acquaintance with Patent Law and Patents. All these qualities we know Mr. Eddy to possess to a remarkable degree. For more than twenty years he has devoted his entire time and energies to perfecting himself in this department, and there is no man equally competent to give advice to inventors, touching the value of claims and the patentability of inventions. In presenting claims denied upon imperfectly prepared specifications, he has been particularly successful, a large part of his practice being, as a result, to secure patents. He has been refused two and three times in consequence of inexperience and incompetency in preparing papers. We confidently recommend Eddy to all who are in want of any information on the subject, and can assure them that implicit reliance may be placed in any statements he may make.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

By Telegraph to The Caledonian.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, 1861.
At market 713 Cattle, about 500 Beeves and 160 Stores, consisting of Working Oxen, Cows, and one, two and three year olds.
Prices—Market Best—Extra, \$6.00 a \$6.47; first do. \$5.75 a \$6.00; second do. \$5.00 a \$5.40; third do. \$3.75 a \$4.00; ordinary \$4.00.
Working Oxen—\$1.00 a \$1.25; Cows and Calves—\$2.50 a \$3.00; 20 a 90.
Yearlings—\$0 a \$0.00.
Two Years Old—\$1.50 a \$1.75.
Three Years Old—\$1.00 a \$1.25.
Sheep and Lambs—\$2.00 a \$2.50; Extra and selections, \$2.75, 3.62 a 4.37; in lots, \$2.00 a 2.50.
Spring Lambs—\$0.00 a \$0.00.
Swine—at market.
Hides—\$6 a \$6 per lb.
Calf Skins—\$4 a \$10 per lb.
Tails—\$1.00 a 1.25 each.
Tallow—\$4 a \$6 per lb.
1st quality includes nothing but the best large fat, salt fed veal.
Second quality includes the best grass fed Oxen, the best stall fed Cows, and the best three year old steers.
Ordinary consists of bulls, and the refuse of lots.
Sheep—Extra includes Cows, and when there is inferior quality are thrown out.

REMARKS.—The market was quite inactive, as there was not a great supply of northern cattle and about 200 western, the drovers, train and in prices, but had to contend against the soft weather and the small number of buyers, so that but few sales were made, and these at last week's prices. Sheep sold. A large number remaining unsold at market. There were some lots sold at \$2.00 per head—one lot at \$2.00 per head, and a lot of River sheep that averaged over 100 pounds for 31 cts. per pound.

Mothers, or you that have the care of children, know the difficulty of getting them to take medicine, and it is almost as painful to the parent to administer the doses, as it is to the child suffer by disease, and you will hail with joy any discovery that will alleviate this difficulty, and at the same time be a more efficient agent to restore health. Doctor Gifford's Homeopathic quinine is this, being as they are, simple, non-toxic, and perfectly harmless, and at the same time, when taken when asleep without disturbing it, and the action of the medicine will in all cases be satisfactory. Children troubled with worms, or diarrhoea, or teething troubles, have a remedy here that is perfectly harmless, and at the same time can be given without trouble, and are good in their results.

Dr. J. C. BROWN, Agent, or sent any where on receipt of price, 25 cts. per box to Philip Lee, 136 William street, New York.

IN DAYS OF OLD.—There was a time, in days of old, when health was precious above all else. The fact has passed all world record, that a person who is old, and who is healthy, is a rare sight. It is a fact that a person who is old, and who is healthy, is a rare sight. It is a fact that a person who is old, and who is healthy, is a rare sight.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.
A Card to the Suffering.—The Rev. Wm. Cogswell, while on a Mission in